

The Times.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FOR THE TIMES.

A LOST RHYME.

BY LOTTIE LINDWOOD.

Standing here within the casement

Where I stood last winter time,

I am dreaming in my sorrow,

I am weeping out a rhyme.

And I mind me of a love one,

That stood closely by me then,

Who is sleeping in the church-yard—

Who will come not back again.

And I watch the feathery snow-fall,

Cold as the last kiss he gave—

It will rest so softly, lightly,

Down upon his new-made grave.

Sweet to rest beneath the willow,

With the pure snow making flowers

On the drooping boughs above,

When the storm of sorrow lowers!

Sweet to turn from life's wild tumult,

From its mourning and unrest;

And to know no heavier burden

Than the snow-flakes on our breast!

Barford, Ct.

FOR THE TIMES.

LITTLE WILLIE.

Calm and motionless on Willie

Lies in death's long dreamless sleep—

And around his little coffin,

Friends and parents sadly weep.

That fair brow is pale and icy—

From the lips the smile has flown

From the eyes so bright and joyous,

Light has now forever gone.

Fragrant flowers are scattered round him,

Flowers, which he used to love—

But never more he'll see them bloom,

For his home is now above.

Soon beneath the drooping willow,

They will lay him down to rest—

Gone from Earth, yet doth his spirit,

Dwell in Heaven, among the blest.

Far above the starry heavens,

With the pure angelic band—

Happy with his Saviour, Willie,

Dwell in the spirit-land.

Then, a long farewell, sweet Willie!

Thou hast gained the happy shore,

Fare thee well! till we shall meet thee,

Where sad partings are no more.

S. S. S.

FOR THE TIMES.

WATTS FROM A MORE DALE.

BY CORNELIA H. CRISWELL.

THE COQUETTE.

Protect me, all ye powers! from this

Enslaving creature! Though 'tis bliss

To gaze into her eyes and feel

Encircling all my heart their smile,

Reflection bids me shun its guile.

Thus soliloquized Julien Delamere.

And yet each day found him in her

presence, drinking as it were, from her

lambent eyes, long, sweet draughts of love.

Lady Emilie was certainly beautiful—

but as finished a coquette as you

may meet in a life-time. If she had a

heart, it was so entrenched behind

vanity and pride that no besieger had

as yet caused it to capitulate.

Delamere was a proud man—and

when a proud man loves, it is with a

depth and silence that no other knows.

Yet, Delamere was not blind to her

faults—while he worshipped her beauty

and the finer qualities of her mind,

he despised her vanity. Pride, that

is, proper pride, he was willing to ac-

cord her, but the pride that caused her

to look with contempt upon those she

thought beneath her in purse or station,

was to him, to say the least, despicable.

And then, her coquetry—to him, it was

inexcusable—he came to a determina-

tion to cure her, if possible, of that

unhappy frailty. First, he would be

sure whether she loved him, as some-

times he fancied.

He called upon her one morning,

while she sat listlessly in her elegant

bou doir trifling with a beautiful

bouquet she had just received, and with-

out much preface, informed her that

he was about to leave the country for

Europe, perhaps never to return. She

started, and turned as pale as the marble

statuette of Cupid at her elbow,

and her lips trembled nervously. His

glance was fixed upon her—it was

enough; he was satisfied.

"Perhaps," said he, with a secret

thrill of joy, "you may regret my ab-

sence, Lady Emilie?"

She rallied immediately—the color

came back to her cheeks, and there

was a proud curl on her lip, as she

coldly answered, "perhaps, yet others

will soon console me."

He rose; and bowing with distant

politeness, rejoined—"then, let me bid

you adieu! I go tomorrow." And he

was gone.

The last echo of his feet had scarce-

ly died away upon her listening ear,

before she burst into a passion of tears,

crying, "fool, fool that I am! The only

one of my heart I have banished

forever!"

Six months passed away—and Lady

Emilie had heard nothing of Dela-

mere. In secret was she a mourner—

society missed her sparkling pre-

sence—no more did gay gallants com-

plain of her coquetry. And disap-

pointed love had wrought this change.

At length, she was told of his return,

by a friend of both parties, who in-

formed her likewise of his approaching

marriage. The news was like a death

blow to her—and when shortly after,

she chanced to meet her former lover

at a place of public resort, and saw a

fair girl hanging upon his arm—oh,

it was the agony of despair that well

nigh crushed her heart. Delamere

saw her—and marked the great change

in her whole mien. He was filled with

sympathy—the old love was strong

within him yet. But he kept aloof.

His friend whispered to him, "mark

you the change in Lady Emilie? She

is no longer the gay coquette—some

villain has broken her heart." Dela-

mere started at these strong expres-

sions, but said nothing.

The next day found him at her

dwellings. She received him with a

pale face and cold, sad manner. He

was embarrassed—the conversation

was restrained—but at last she fal-

tered out, "allow me to congratulate you

on your approaching happiness, Ju-

lien."

"What mean you?" he asked, gaz-

ing with surprise upon her white, calm

face and drooping eyes.

"Your marriage, I mean," with a

gasping sigh which she could not sup-

press.

"A mistake, dear lady! Believe

me, Emilie, I love you yet, you only!

Oh, do not banish me again!"

She made no reply. He sprang to

her side. She had fainted from excess

of joy.

In three weeks they were married.

From the Saturday Evening Mail.

A Link From Memory's Chain.

BY MARTHA HAINES BETT.

Oh, who can say they love not to

live? that earth bath no joy for them?

Who would give up life to lie in the

cold gloomy grave while earth is in

all her budding beauty—oh, who would

die in sweet Spring-time. Sad and

disconsolate must be that heart

which exclaims, "I would gladly die."

I think me now of a lovely creature

whose bright face pictured naught but

happiness and joy; her bright eyes

like a true mirror reflected that rap-

ture heart felt. How gay was her

step; how free was she—not more

tithe was the spring bird as it

soared heavenward chanting its lay.

All courted her society, all felt her

influence as one doth gentle flowers by

their perfume.

Oh, what a loving, confiding friend

was she; so innocent, so good. When

in her society the hours would glide

rapidly away, and much did I lament

when the time drew near for her to

leave me.

We parted; I saw the pearly gem

as it sparkled in her dark eyes and

marked her lips as they trembled.

And yet Theresa was so happy. Ah,

ask me not why? for it was her brid-

al morning; earth was clad, in ver-

dure—Winter no longer reigned su-

preme for Spring had eclipsed the Ice

King. Theresa was happy—ah, yes!

for who would not be happy—ah, yes!

for who would not be happy. He

whom she so fondly loved stood by her

side.

The ceremony was over; one fond

kiss did I imprint upon her fair brow—

and no more did I behold her face till

three long years had passed away upon

the wings of time.

And is this Theresa my cherished

friend? the once gay bird which nest-

led in my bosom? Why is her song

hushed? Where is the rose which so

late bloomed upon her cheek? She

is alone! I will not disturb her rever-

ry, but listen for a moment. Surely,

it cannot be Theresa—hear her words—

"Oh, I would gladly die; death

would be a sweet relief to me, for my

spirit pines to be unfettered; I can-

not, love life—oh, that my companions

were the sweet wild flowers and the

quiet stars—that some bird might

bear my soul away upon its wings. Oh,

how I envy its freedom as I watch it

wending its way to its heaven home.

Then, aye! then long years of woe and

misery have passed—unkind, unfaith-

ful one: broken are the marriage vows

and now I am left to pine neglected.

Who would not rather welcome death

a thousand times? But heaven will be

kind and ere long my spirit will be

free."

I could hear no more—I could

scarcely believe my own ears. All

things reeled before me; opening the

door I twined my arms around the

gentle though wronged Theresa, my

loved and loving friend—clasping her

to my bosom I prayed that heaven

would yet wreak her vengeance upon

him who had caused her to suffer thus.

Ah, she had "loved not too wisely,

but too well."

Norfolk, Va.

MUSIC IN EVERYTHING.

—The elements of music are in everything around

us; they are found in every part of crea-

tion, in the chirpings of the feathered

chorists of nature; in the voices or calls

of various animals; in the melancholy sound

of the waterfall, or the wild roar of the

waves; in the hum of the distant multi-

tudes, or the concussion of sonorous bodies;

in the winds, alike when the dying cadence

falls lightly on the ear as it agitates the

leaves of the forest, as when the hurricane

sweeps around. All these contain the

rudiments of harmony, and may be easily

supposed to have furnished the minds of

intelligent creatures with such ideas of

sound as time and accumulated observa-

tion have brought to light.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—How many mil-

lions and millions of times has that prayer

been preferred by Christians of all denom-

inations! So wide, indeed, is the sound

thereof gone forth, that, daily, and almost

without intermission, from the ends of the

earth, and afar off upon the sea, it is ascend-

Original Poem.
There are many things
Which I have seen,
Upon the mountainside,
The Christian smiles with pleasure,
And looks a happy being,
That all may gain the treasure
Sought by the temperance hand.
And woman, too, approving,
Is doing all she can—
She must, she will be moving,
To rescue fallen man!
The happy day is coming,
When all shall give their aid—
Lord, hasten its appearing,
Nor let it be delayed!
Let none be known to waver,
Who have the work begun;
Immortals new to labor,
Till all the work is done.

Political.

Governor's Message.

Gov. Bragg sent in his Message to both Houses of the General Assembly on Tuesday of last week. We find it impossible to make room for it entire, but will condense below such parts as will be of more general interest to our readers. After speaking at some length on the affairs of the Federal Government and the recent Presidential election, he turns his attention homeward and says:

It gives me pleasure to be able to state to you that since your last session, the general condition of the State has been one of prosperity and improvement. Our public works are steadily advancing, our colleges and schools are on the increase, and are generally in a high state of prosperity; our Common School system, though by no means perfect, is yet gradually improving and manifesting very decidedly some of the beneficial results anticipated from it. Our great interest, agriculture, to say nothing of others, is attracting the notice it deserves, and our people are on the enquiry for the best modes of improving their lands and increasing their crops. Upon the whole, our physical comforts are being increased, while it is believed that our moral condition, as a people, is improving. And though one of our grain crops for the present year has been cut short for the want of timely rains, yet, in view of the manifold blessings we have enjoyed, and the evils from which we have been spared, we have ample cause to render thanks to that kind Providence which hitherto has so eminently blessed our people and country.

He then calls particular attention to the public debt which he gives in all its particulars. He concludes with the following recommendation, after showing that the present revenue of the State will fall short of meeting the liabilities:

I deem it a matter, too, of the first importance, that provision should be made for the ultimate payment of the principal of the debt of the State, present and prospective, by creating a sinking fund sufficient to meet the several liabilities as they fall due.

Prudence and a wise forecast, as well as the experience of other States and governments, would seem to dictate such a course, and the debt can be more easily met and extinguished in this way. Looking to the present only, policy would seem to require it, if no other reason than that of maintaining our credit unimpaired, and thus enabling us to use it readily and upon the best terms, for extending our public works, or for other purposes. The effect of such a system would surely be to keep our State bonds at par (a very important consideration,) and in all probability to put them at a premium.

I submit to your better judgment as to the best means to be adopted for raising such a fund, advising, however, if one be provided, that its management should be entrusted to a competent board, with a Secretary; the Public Treasurer to be made the treasurer of the board, but the funds to be kept separate and distinct, at all times, from the other funds of the State. It gives me pleasure to inform you that by means of the liberal aid extended by the last General Assembly our main lines of Railroad improvement, are being extended east and west as rapidly as circumstances will allow. On the 12th of September, 1855, a subscription, on behalf of the State, of \$1,000,000, was made to the stock of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company, of which the sum of \$533,000 has been paid by sale of State bonds.

The whole road from Goldsboro' to the terminus at Shepard's Point, on Beaufort harbor, is under contract, a large portion of it is graded, and other portion extending—miles west from the town of Newbern has been laid with iron, and is now in use.

On the 20th September, 1855, a subscription of \$800,000 was also made by the State to the stock of the Western N. C. Railroad Company, of which the sum of \$200,000 has lately been paid by sale of bonds. The greater part of the line of this road has been surveyed, and the portion of it from Salisbury to a point near Statesville and thence to the west bank of the Catawba river has been located, and let out to contractors; and a considerable portion of it has been graded. Fuller information as to these works will no doubt be laid before you by the responsible companies during your session.

I know not what calls may be made upon you at the present session for further aid to works of internal improvement. I have heretofore expressed the opinion that the State should furnish liberal aid to works of the kind, extending them as rapidly as she can, consistently with her means of doing so. It was upon this principle that the last General Assembly acted, and such I believe will be the future policy of the State. Whether further appropriations should be made at this session, and if so, to what extent, is more especially your province to determine, and is submitted to your wisdom and better judgment.

During the present year, the State Geologist, Dr. Emmons, made known to me his readiness to prepare a report of his survey of the State, so far as completed, and the matter having been brought to the attention of the Literary Board, under whose supervision the law required the report to be published, Dr. Emmons was requested to prepare it for publication; and the Board determined to have 1,000 copies printed and bound in boards, with suitable plates and explanatory maps.

The work was put to press as prepared and furnished in sheets—has all been printed, and is now in the hands of the binder, and will be ready in a short time to be laid before you.

It was deemed advisable to publish the report in the manner stated, as it will be no doubt found worthy of a place in our own public and private libraries, as well as in those abroad; and it was supposed that the number ordered to be published would furnish a sufficient supply for distribution, leaving copies enough to reimburse the State for the cost of publication, should the Legislature order them to be sold. A statement of the costs of publication will be sent in with the report. There was expended and in the Treasury, of the amount appropriated for making the survey, a sum more than sufficient to defray all the expense of publication.

For reasons already stated, I have not been able to read the report; but I have reason to believe that it will be found of much interest, not only to the man of science, but to the general reader. The mineral resources of the State, especially, will be fully made known; and it will be seen that, in this respect, our State is second to only one in the Union. In some other respects the report is incomplete, and more time and further examinations are necessary.

It is due to Dr. Emmons to state that, for the past two years or more, he has had but one assistant, instead of two, as originally contemplated, and that during the present year a considerable portion of his time has been necessarily devoted to the preparation of his report. In compliance with the resolution of the last General Assembly, he has also collected and arranged a cabinet of rare and beautiful minerals, which may be seen in the west wing of the Capitol, and which will be found well worthy of your examination.

Deeming it a matter of much importance that the survey commenced should be completed, I respectfully recommend that the act passed for the purpose by your predecessors, be not repealed. I know that many of our fellow-citizens incline to the belief, or perhaps do believe, that no benefit will result to the State from what has done, or what may be done, if the work is further prosecuted. Such is not the opinion of scientific men, or at least of some of them. I have before me now a letter from one of the most eminent geologists and chemists in the country, speaking in the highest terms of the scientific discoveries of Dr. E. in this State, and of the successful manner in which he had conducted the survey. In conclusion he says: "The time will come, if the Legislature perseveres in carrying forward this survey and prints the reports properly, when the State will be proud of this work." And further: "I do not know of a single instance, in which the people of any State has ever regretted the expenditure of money in a geological survey, nor one where the good effected has not been immensely beyond the pecuniary cost of the work." * * * * *

The propriety of making the proposed amendment to our constitution has undergone so much discussion throughout the State for some years past, and my own opinion has been so often publicly expressed in its favor, that it is hardly necessary for me to say more upon the subject at this time than to bring the matter to your attention, and earnestly recommend the speedy passage of the bill by the requisite constitutional majority in the shape that it passed the last General Assembly; and that you will, in conformity to the provision of the constitution on the subject, prescribe a mode by which the amendment may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State, for their approval or disapproval by their votes.

At the last session of the General Assembly, bills were passed to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear and the Bank of the State of North Carolina. I was duly notified on the 2d April, 1855, that the stockholders in the Cape Fear Bank accepted the renewal of their charter. I am unofficially informed that the stockholders of the Bank of the State declined to accept of the new charter granted to that Bank. By the terms of the present charter their corporate

powers will cease on the first January, 1860. If this Bank should go into liquidation, it would, in my opinion, be highly expedient to charter, at this session, some other banking institution to take its place, as well for the purpose of supplying banking facilities to the public as to enable the State to make a safe and profitable investment of the proceeds of her stock in the present Bank, constituting as it does a large and very productive part of the Literary Fund.

Should a new charter not be granted to the present Bank, I respectfully recommend to you to charter a new institution with about two millions of capital, based upon the same general principles, with such guards and restrictions as experience may have shown to be necessary—placing neither severe and unusual restrictions upon the Bank, nor, on the other hand, extending to it privileges and immunities over and above individuals, unless necessary and proper for the successful conduct of its business.

It is believed that such an institution, properly managed, would answer our wants in furnishing a sound currency, afford a safe and profitable investment for our Literary Fund, and, at many times, be of essential service to the State in a financial point of view.

Thus thinking, it would, in my opinion, be safer to act upon the experience of the past than to venture upon any untried experiments.

A proper administration of justice in the several counties of the State is a matter of acknowledged importance. A fair amount of labor is due and is expected from our judicial officers, but more than this should neither be expected nor required, either on grounds of policy or of justice to meritorious public servants. For if more labor is required of a Judge than he can well perform, any one who has had experience in our Courts will know that it results in an accumulation of cases upon the docket, increasing the expenses of the counties, and rendering extra terms of the Courts necessary, and causing to suitors a large accumulation of costs and expenses.

Looking to the present arrangements of our Superior Court Circuits, it seems to me that an additional Judicial Circuit, making the 8th, should be established.

The number of Counties in the several Circuits is as follows:

1st Circuit,	10 Counties.
2nd "	11 "
3rd "	10 "
4th "	12 "
5th "	12 "
6th "	14 "
7th "	15 "

Eight of the 15 Counties in the 7th circuit are mountain counties, West of the Blue Ridge, covering a large territory traversed by many ranges of smaller mountains with indifferent roads, rendering the travel difficult and laborious. In addition to this, it will be seen that, from the present arrangement of the Courts of this circuit, a Judge, riding it, will necessarily have to cross the Blue Ridge four times. With such a circuit and such labors to perform, we may well imagine that a Judge, however diligent and laborious, would be worn down, and in a great degree, unfitted for the performance of his duties, towards the latter part of it.

This need of a new circuit has arisen from the creation of new counties in the 6th and 7th circuits.

But as the country is settled up, especially in the mountain part of the 7th circuit, other counties will be required and made, and the evil will be thus increased.

I am aware that this matter was brought to the notice of the last General Assembly, and that it failed to establish another circuit; but as a matter of fairness to our Superior Court Judges, allowed them in addition to their regular salaries the sum of \$90 for each court held by them on a circuit, over and above twelve.

But for the reasons stated, it seems to me that a new circuit should be established. It will be seen that by reason of the act of the last session there will be five extra courts to be paid for in the 6th and 7th circuits, making for each year the sum of \$900—nearly half the salary of a Judge. No additional expense would be incurred for another Solicitor, as under the law Solicitors receive so much for every court they attend.

I would, therefore, suggest that the 8 counties beyond the Blue Ridge, now belonging to the 7th circuit, and one county on this side of the mountains (McDowell, I think, would be most convenient,) shall constitute the 8th circuit, and that out of the 14 counties of the 6th circuit, two circuits, the 6th and 7th, shall be made.

Accurate statistics of crime in a State are always a matter of deep interest to many, and furnish most useful information to those whose duty it is to make our criminal laws, or to have them enforced. Since I have been Governor of the State I have been called upon, repeatedly, from abroad to furnish such information as to this State, but was unable to do so.

I deem it a matter of sufficient importance to bring it to your notice, and recommend that some means should be adopted to have reported, at least, all trials for capital felonies. This may be done very readily by requiring the Solicitors in each judicial circuit to report all such cases to the Attorney General of the State,

who should be required to report them, together with the cases in his own circuit, to the Governor of the State, to be laid before each General Assembly.

I communicate herewith a copy of the third Annual Report of Mr. Wiley, State Superintendent of Common Schools, being his report for the year 1855. I am informed by him that his report for the present year will be made at an earlier day.

The one herewith sent will be found to contain much valuable information on the subject of education in the State, and especially as to the condition and prospects of our Common Schools, and many valuable suggestions are made for the improvement of the system. The statements made from pages 33 to 37 of the report, are especially interesting. Copies of this report will be laid upon your desks.

By the census of 1850 it appears that the number of white persons in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years, was 215,453. Mr. Wiley reports the whole number of children at the Common Schools in 73 counties in the State (from returns to him) for the year 1855, to have 112,632. Estimating for the few remaining counties, he gives the whole number of children at these schools, in the State, at about 130,000; and at other schools and colleges in the State, about 10,000; making the whole number at school in the State about 140,000. Unless he is mistaken in these statements, and I do not believe that he is, the day is not distant, more, at farthest, than one generation; when we shall no longer be reproached for the ignorance of our people, but all, or nearly all, will be able, at least, to read and write.

An opinion has prevailed to some extent in the State, that the Common Schools have hitherto been of little benefit, and that this small benefit has been more than counterbalanced by the injury resulting therefrom to other schools, and that most of these have been destroyed, and that in their places we have the Common Schools but for a small portion of the year. This may be true to some extent, and in some localities; but the evil, if it be one, I am satisfied, is much less than many have supposed. Inferior schools have in many, and indeed in most counties, been superseded by the Common Schools. But this report shows that private schools and academies have increased largely, and are still on the increase.

I am satisfied from my own observation, (and in the two years last past, I have had ample opportunity to observe in traversing every section of the State) that the number of schools, male and female, especially the latter, of a high grade, is rapidly increasing in every part of the State; and I have observed it with pleasure as one of the best and surest indications of the progress of our people.

Before leaving this subject, I deem it but an act of justice to the Superintendent of Common Schools to say that, in my opinion, he has been diligent, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties as such, that he has done much already to introduce order, harmony, and uniformity into the system, and that he is zealous and active in endeavoring to carry out further plans for its improvement.

No State, so far as I am informed, has successfully put in operation a Common School system, without a Superintendent or some officer of the kind; and it is believed that such an officer is essential to the success of our own.

The Literary Board distributed among the several counties of the State, for the support of Common Schools, the sum of \$180,880 for the year 1855, and the like amount for the year 1856. With half that amount, required to be raised by taxation in the respective counties, for like purposes, we have the sum of \$271,320 applied to Common School purposes in each of these years.

The sum of \$8,000 out of the Literary Fund was also appropriated, each year, for the use of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind.

Applications have, from time to time, been made to me by the principals of schools in different sections of the State, to be furnished with arms for their pupils for making military tactics a part of their instruction. The law making no provision for such cases, I was compelled to refuse a compliance with all such applications. Arms suitable for schools may be obtained from the general government, in part of the State's annual quota of arms derived from that source.

I recommend that the Governor of the State be authorized to furnish such arms to schools, bond being given for their safe keeping and return, as in the case of volunteer companies.

A knowledge of the duties of the soldier, in a country like ours, having no regular military system, is highly important. Every citizen is liable to be called upon to discharge these duties and properly instructed in his youth, would be ready in manhood, at his country's call, to step forward either for command or to serve as a well drilled soldier in the ranks. For an American citizen, that system of education is most perfect which enables him to perform his duty best, under any and all circumstances.

It is an entire mistake to suppose that such a system would foster a military spirit dangerous to the peace and good order of the country. It has been practically introduced in many of the States of the Union, with no such results;

but, on the contrary, with marked benefit. The Asylum for the Insane, though yet incomplete, is now in successful operation, and has as its inmates some 85 patients. Several of those who have been inmates have been restored to their reason, and discharged. Some few deaths have occurred.

I have every reason to believe that the general management of the institution under the present Superintendent, Dr. Fisher, has been good. The institution will be well worthy a visit from your members, when you will be able to see, for yourselves, its system and general economy.—More definite information will be given in the report of the Directors, which will be laid before you at an early day.

At the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind there are some 37 pupils. The same general remarks will apply to this institution, and a report will be submitted to you by the Directors thereof.

The revenue law, passed at the last session, has in several respects, been found difficult to construe, and needs revising and explaining in many particulars. Some of the difficulties arising under it will present themselves on a careful examination. Others can be pointed out by the accounting officers of the State, to whom questions of practical difficulty have often been presented by the officers whose duty it is to collect the public taxes.

It is of the first importance that these difficulties be removed, in order that our taxes may be uniform, and also for the reason that in cases of doubt, the State is usually the loser—the collecting officers not being willing to collect the tax by distress and incur the risk of a suit by the owner of the property distressed.

Since your last session, Mr. Attorney General Ransom tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and Joseph B. Bachelor, Esq., with the advice of the Council of State, was appointed to fill the vacancy. It will be your duty to elect an Attorney General, to enter upon the duties of his office after your session shall have ended.

State Solicitors are also to be elected for the 1st, 6th and 7th Judicial Circuits. I herewith transmit to you a letter and enclosures therein, addressed to me by the Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister to the Republic of Nicaragua, in relation to the forcible seizure, on or about the 18th July, 1855, of certain slaves of his by persons in Philadelphia, while he was passing through it, on his way New York City, from which place it was his purpose to embark for Nicaragua.

These slaves were the domestic servants of Mr. Wheeler and family, and it was his intention to take them abroad with him as such. Their seizure and removal, violently and against the will of the owner, and under the circumstances stated, was a high-handed outrage, and is believed not to have been warranted, even in a civil point of view, by the laws of Pennsylvania. I have received a subsequent letter from Mr. Wheeler in which he states that he has caused an action for damages to be instituted against one of the parties to the act complained of, and he has expressed the hope that this State will aid in the prosecution of it, as has been done by other States under similar circumstances.

It is important that the question should be determined by the high judicial authority in the country.

I recommend the matter to your favorable consideration.

By virtue of a resolution passed at the last session, the Hon. David L. Swain was appointed by me as agent to procure documentary evidence of the State. The matter is mentioned now merely to say that a more particular and definite communication on the subject will be submitted in the course of the season.

The Governor was also authorized to procure a copy of "Tryon's North Carolina papers from Harvard College.

Gov. Swain was kind enough to undertake this duty also, and procured a copy of Tryon's Letter Book, while Governor the Province of North Carolina, which more definite information will be given in the above promised communication.

The already great length of this communication reminds of the propriety of bringing it to a close. I will do so with the single remark that I hope all your deliberation may be characterized by harmony and courtesy, and that your labors may result in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the State.

THOS. BRAGG.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Road, No. 1. 25 do. No. 2. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., N. York. These Readers are adapted to C. Schools and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

OFFICE GREENSBORO' MUTUAL Life Insurance and Trust Com. J.

THE Annual Meeting of the Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be held at their Office, in Greensboro' on Thursday the 18th, December next.

D. P. WEIR, Sec. & Treas.

SOMETHING NEW! A FAMILY PROVISION STORE!

MRS. L. BENICINI has just received and opened a large supply of all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Country produce taken in exchange at Market price. Sept. 22.

SACK SALT—200 Sacks in fine order, low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

Wilmington, Nov. 8.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

Wilmington, N. C. 11ly.

THE REVISED CODE. COPIES received and for sale. E. W. OGBURN.

May, 1856.

CHEESE.—25 boxes, a prime article, low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

Wilmington, Nov. 8.

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD and ZINC just received and for sale low for cash by RANKIN & McLEAN, Agents.

Bellevue White Lead Company, N. Y. June 18, 1856.

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

Jan. 30.

FALL DISTRIBUTION

C. Schools, 1856.

Dis. Amt.	Dis. Amt.	Dis. Amt.
No. 1855.46 no. 26 \$78.94 no. 51 \$34.78		
2 67.68 27 66.74 52 89.30		
3 91.18 28 96.82 53 94.00		
4 71.44 29 75.20 54 87.42		
5 76.14 30 117.50 55 104.34		
6 93.06 31 68.82 56 96.82		
7 78.96 32 84.80 57 109.04		
8 78.96 33 148.52 58 65.80		
9 82.72 34 117.44 59 97.76		
10 72.38 35 64.52 60 68.62		
11 65.80 36 120.32 61 68.68		
12 65.80 37 101.52 62 70.50		
13 58.58 38 161.68 63 48.88		
14 88.54 39 30.08 64 60.16		
15 58.28 40 49.82 65 87.42		
16 90.24 41 66.74 66 58.28		
17 49.82 42 110.92 67 49.82		
18 70.50 43 85.54 68 75.20		
19 78.92 44 62.64 69 31.02		
20 25.38 45 78.90 70 42.80		
21 70.50 46 80.84 71 107.16		
22 87.42 47 62.04 72 49.82		
23 109.98 48 76.14 73 65.80		
24 105.28 49 45.12 74 74.26		
25 60.16 50 142.88 75 67.68		
(47:44) 76 79.14		

E. W. OGBURN, Chairman.

OFFICE N. C. RAIL ROAD, Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1856.

Winter Schedule—Mail Train on & after Thursday, November 20, 1856.

EAST.

Leave Charlotte at.....	8.30 A.M.
Concord.....	7.40 "
Salisbury.....	8.50 "
Lexington.....	9.58 "
Thomasville.....	10.35 "
High Point.....	11.01 "
Greensboro.....	11.54 "
Graham.....	1.35 P.M.
Hillsboro.....	3.05 "
Kaleigh.....	4.24 "
Arrive at Goldsboro.....	8.00 "

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro.....	6.30 A.M.
Raleigh.....	9.19 "
Hillsboro.....	11.33 "
Graham.....	1.09 P.M.
Greensboro.....	2.47 "
Lexington.....	3.40 "
Thomasville.....	4.08 "
Lexington.....	4.41 "
Salisbury.....	5.44 "
Concord.....	6.55 "
Arrive at Charlotte.....	8.00 "
Nov. 18, 1856.	47

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. PICKARD'S MISS TINS—

They, having engaged in the Millinery and Mantua-making business, are receiving a full assortment of

Bonnets.

French Flowers, Trimmings, &c.

They are now ready to serve the public, and will be pleased to wait on all who may favor them with a call. They flatter themselves that they can and will give satisfaction to all.

Orders from a distance will be promptly and strictly attended to.

Room No. 2, in the second story of J. & F. Garrett's Store, on West Market Street.

October 30, 1856. (44:1y)

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY

PETER THURSTON,

WEST STREET GREENSBORO, N. C.

Who keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; but more an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs, with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber, and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture.

1-1f.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.—30

boxes Adamantine Candles. 20 half boxes do, low for cash at

GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

Wilmington, Nov. 8.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

Will keep constantly on hand,

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour,

Butter, Lard, Soap, Crackers, Starch, Oils,

Sauces, &c., &c. and all the

essentials of domestic economy.

References.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington; of Wilmington: A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Hedlin, of Raleigh; J. F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensboro; &c.

Oct. 10, 1856.

J. N. WOOD,

AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANT,

Goldsboro, N. C.

Will attend to the sale of Flour

and other Produce. 14tf

SETTLE UP—SETTLE UP.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having disposed

Positive Arrangement.
Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

Close of the Volume.
Three more papers after this week will close the first volume of the *Times*. We are under lasting obligations to our friends for their many favors, and hope our efforts during the year have not failed to meet their approbation. The *Times* was an experiment, and at the close of the first year, we are happy to state, it has been successful. It is now firmly established and is growing rapidly into public favor. The question is decided, and North Carolina can and will support an Educational and Literary paper.

We refer our readers to the new prospectus for the second volume, in which they will see how we are providing for the future. The *Times* is to be greatly enlarged, equal to four additional columns of reading matter. This will occasion a much larger expense on our part, for which, however, we only ask an additional increase to our circulation. We ask for five thousand new subscribers, which we hope our friends will not consider extravagant, as we intend to increase the merits of the *Times* as fast as they increase our patronage.

The most of our readers will find the cross mark on their paper for this week, and as we are making a great outlay for new materials and for contributions to the next volume, we will be very glad if they will decide to give us an invitation to continue our visits to their fire side during the next year. Please send \$2 bills as the latest fashion of the *Times*. In all such cases, the deed will be taken for the will.

Prize Stories.
We propose to give \$20.00 for the best story of 15 columns. For the second best, we will give \$10.00. Persons intending to compete for the Prizes will direct their articles without name, to "Editors Times, Greensboro, N. C.," who will secure competent and impartial judges. A separate envelope should be enclosed containing name of story and address of the author, to be opened after the decision has been made.

All articles which do not take the Prizes, will be the property of the Proprietors of this paper, to be used or not as they may decide. All articles to be sent by 20th of December, endorsed "Prize."

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.;—We see quite a large number of gentlemen in attendance on the annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. We hope to be able to give their proceedings next week.

THE ADDRESS:—The Rev. A. P. Repiton, will deliver an address on Odd Fellowship to-day, in the Methodist church, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Legislature.
As nearly the only business done in the Legislature during the past week was the introduction of Bills and Petitions, we have neglected to report the proceedings. They have chalked out a heavy work, and when they get in earnest in the way of acting on the Bills introduced, we will give a full report.

REV. WM. H. BOBBITT:—This devoted Pastor, having served the Methodist congregation of this place during the two years past, has been assigned by the Conference to another field of labor. His ministrations while with us were most faithful and successful. The membership of the Church has nearly doubled, and her financial condition is much improved. The prayers and warmest affections of his congregation go with him; and we bespeak for him to the church in Fayetteville, a happy and successful year.

If—This is a little world, but it is often found in company with great undertakings. And not pretending to say what others would do under certain circumstances, but if we had the management of the town Treasury, such a sight as walking around the Court House shoe deep in mud would be one of the things that were, if a rock pavement could be instrumental in producing a change. And again, we would not subject our beautiful ladies to the immense fatigue of walking

half a mile just to cross the streets. If a hint to the wise is sufficient, may we not expect to awake from our morning slumbers ere long, and find a change come over the spirit of our dreams?

North Carolina Conference.
The Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, closed its sessions in this place on Thursday evening of last week. The weather was cool, but most delightful; and we are confident our town was never more crowded with visitors. We believe no town in North Carolina ever enjoyed the honor and the pleasure of entertaining so many of the beautiful and fair daughters of the Old North State. We very much fear they were not so pleasantly provided for, on account of the vast crowd, and would bespeak another visit before forming an opinion of the hospitalities of the place.

The number of ministers in attendance was about 130, scarcely a single member of the Conference being absent. The oldest member, we are informed, is the Rev. James Reid, who has answered to the calling of the roll for forty-one successive years, and now appears as strong and as effective as the youngest member.

Bishop Early, who has been handed down through successive generations, presided with his accustomed energy and "go-ahead" reputation. His great success as a presiding officer lies in the fact that he permits no long winded speeches, or wandering from the subject under debate. And, also, from his apparent sternness, the younger members are afraid to open their mouths.

We understand that a great deal of business was transacted, but as the first part of the session was held with closed doors, we are unable to report any thing further than hearsay. In the passing of character, a charge was preferred against Dr. Deems, which was decided by the Bishop to be the same charge preferred against him at Pittsboro', of which he was acquitted, according to a very large majority vote of this session of the Conference. The Bishop, therefore, decided the present charge out of order, as a man could not be put upon his trial twice on the same charge. A charge was also brought against P. W. Areher, which was referred to his Presiding Elder for investigation. His defense was most powerful and effective.

The several societies connected with the Conference, held their anniversaries. Collections were taken for the "Tract cause," "Missions," & "Young Men's Educational Society." A number of addresses were delivered on these occasions, and much interest was evinced.

Under the discussion of reports on Education, Pres. Craven, of Normal College, made a tender of that Institution to the Conference, which was accepted. Olin was also presented and accepted.

Several members of the Conference were located and superannuated. But a large list of very promising young men were received on trial, to fill their places.

Among the visiting ministers were Dr. Hamilton, Tract Agent; Rev. E. H. Myers, Editor of the S. C. Advocate; and Revs. L. Rosser, J. E. Edwards, and H. B. Cowles, of the Va. Conference.

DEATH OF REV. M. L. DOUGLASS:—The Advocate makes the following notice:—

"Bro. Douglass arrived on Tuesday, and was in the Conference room on Wednesday. He had done a faithful year's work on Columbia Circuit, and had suffered lately from an attack of fever. On Thursday he was attacked with congestion of the brain.— Drs. Cole and Williamson vainly applied all the known resources of medical skill to his relief. He lingered in a state of insensibility, until Saturday evening, when he died 'and entered into rest.' Bro. Douglass left no parents, nor wife, nor children to mourn his early death. But his brethren of the Conference feel that one of the best and purest of their comrades, who had endeared himself to us all as a brother, has been cut off in the midst of his usefulness. In his last illness he received every attention and kindness in the family of Col. Jno. Sloan, whose guest he was."

On Monday the following resolution was passed by a rising vote, and ordered to be published:

"Resolved, That this Conference tenders its grateful acknowledgments to Col. John Sloan, and to his family, for the attention and kindness to our deceased brother, Rev. M. L. Douglass, who was their guest during his illness."

Mr. Douglass was a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and at the time of his death, was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State. The

members of Buena Vista Lodge, and preachers of the Conference met at Col. Sloan's on Sunday afternoon, whence they followed the body of the deceased, in procession, to the Methodist Church, where an appropriate funeral discourse was delivered by Dr. Deems. The mournful procession then marched to the grave yard, and consigned his remains to the earth, to rest until the resurrection morn.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are tendered to the citizens of Greensboro for their generous hospitality during the session.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are tendered to the officers and congregation of the Presbyterian Church for the use of their house of worship, so kindly granted us during the session of the Conference.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are tendered to the North Carolina, the Wilmington and Weldon, and to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, for their kindness in passing the members of this body over their roads for half-price.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of Greensboro and the N. C. Advocate.

Bishop Early announced the appointments for the ensuing year, as follows:

APPOINTMENTS.

RALEIGH DISTRICT:
Raleigh—Robt. O. Burton, P. E.
Raleigh—Jas. H. Wheeler.
" City Mission—Jas. Reid.
" Colored Mission—R. T. Hedlin.
" Circuit—Gaston Farrow.

Henderson and Clarksville—John Tillett.
Granville—Peter H. Joyner and Moses J. Hunt.
Person—Philemon W. Archer.
Hillsboro—John W. Pearson.
" Circuit—Henry Gray and Al. Jen W. Mangum.

Warren—Theophilus W. Moore.
Roanoke—John N. Andrew and Oscar J. Brent.
Roanoke Colored Mission—P. W. Yarell.
Chapel Hill—H. T. Hudson.
Eno Mission—To be supplied.

Thos. S. Campbell, President of Warrenton Female College.

Rufus T. Hedlin was re-elected Editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate.

GREENSBORO DISTRICT:
Greensboro—N. H. D. Wilson, P. E.
Greensboro—N. H. D. Wilson, P. E.
Greensboro—N. H. D. Wilson, P. E.

Guilford—John M. Gunn.
Uwharrie—Nathan A. Hooker.
Normal College—Thomas B. James.
Montgomery—Joseph C. Thomas.
Rockingham—Peter Doubt, T. L. Triplett.
Deep River—Williamson Harris.
{ Haw River—Robt. P. Bibb.
{ " River Mission—Sam'l Robertson.
Franklinville—Marcus L. Wood.
Alamance—Sam'l J. Spotts.
Wentworth—Benj. M. Williams.
Wm. Closs, Agent for Greensboro' Female College.

SALISBURY DISTRICT:
Salisbury—Wm. Barringer, P. E.
Salisbury—Robt. G. Barrett.
{ Rowan—Marcus C. Thomas.
{ East Rowan—Isaac F. Keerans.
Mocksville—Thos. B. Ricks.
Iredell—Wm. Carter, W. W. Albee, Sup.
Alexander—Bedford B. Shelton.
South Iredell—Wm. C. Cannon.
Wilkes—Charles M. Anderson.
Surry—Simcoe D. Peeler.
Forsythe—S. H. Helsabeck.
Winston—Jas. E. Mann.
Davidson—Shockly D. Adams, George W. Farabee, Supernumerary.
{ Blue Ridge Mission—To be supplied.
{ Fisher's River Mission—To be supplied.

DANVILLE DISTRICT:
Danville—Junius P. Moore, P. E.
Danville—Jas. L. Fisher.
Yanceyville—Jas. P. Simpson.
Leasburg—John W. Lewis.
Halifax—Alfred Norman.
" Col. Mission—J. H. Jefferson.
Stanton—Caswell W. King.
Pittsylvania—Wm. M. Jordan.
Franklin—John D. Halstead.
Allegany Mission—Washington D. Meacham.

Patrick—Isaac W. Ayent.
Stokes—John S. Davis.
Germantown—Jas. B. Bobbitt.
Henry—Chas. H. Phillips.
Jas. Jamison, President of Danville Female College.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT:
Washington—Robt. J. Carson, P. E.
Tar River—Lemon Shell, Jas. F. Smoot, J. W. Floyd, Supernumerary.
Nash—Jas. J. Hinds.
Plymouth—Thos. W. Guthrie.
Williamston—Henry H. Gibbons, George Evans Wyche.
Tarboro—Lyngurs S. Burkhead.
Columbia—Jas. B. Bailey.
Matamoras—W. B. Richardson.
Bath Mission—To be supplied.
Neuse—Isam H. Hill.

NEW BERN DISTRICT:
New Bern—Ira T. Wyche, P. E.
New Bern, Centenary—Abram Weaver.
" Circuit—Jos. Wheeler.
Snow Hill—David W. Doub.
Wilson—Benj. F. Long.
Goldsboro—John S. Long.
Everettsville—C. P. Jones.
Smithfield—Clarendon M. Pepper.
Duplin—Doegan C. Johnson.
Onslow—Geo. W. Heptenstall.
Trent—Sam'l B. Dozier.
Beaufort Ann St. Church—L. I. Hendren.
Purvis Chapel Mission—To be supplied.
Kinston—James W. Wheeler.
Sam'l M. Frost, President of Goldsboro' Female College.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT:
Wilmington—D. B. Nicholson, P. E.
Wilmington—Front Street—C. F. Deems.
do. Fifth St.—J. W. Tucker.
Topsail—Wm T. Clegg.
New Hanover and Onslow Mission—W. S. Chaffin.
Sampson—Jos B. Martin, A. D. Betts.
Bladen—Dan'l Culbreth.

Fayetteville—Wm H. Bobbitt.
" Circuit—Marble N. Taylor.
Robeson—Paul J. Caraway.
Whiteville—Norman A. A. Gordin.
Smithville—J. A. Cunningham.
Cape Fear Mission—To be supplied.
Wm. I. Langdon—Seaman's Bethel.
Wm. E. Pell, Principal, Fayetteville Female High School.

ATLANTIC DISTRICT:
John Jones, P. E.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke—John S. Newby.
Cape Hatteras Mission—Arthur F. Harris.
Cape Look Out—John Jones.
Strait—Medicus H. Height.
The next Conference will be held in Goldsboro', N. C.

Stick to One Business.
We have lately come across an article in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, which discourses on this subject more to our notion, than anything we remember to have ever seen. There is nothing which should be more frequently impressed upon the minds of young men than the importance of steadily pursuing one business. The frequent changing from one employment to another is one of the most common errors committed, and to it may be traced more than half the failures of men in business, and much of the discontent and disappointment that render life uncomfortable. It is a very common thing for a man to be dissatisfied with his business, and to desire to change it for some other, and what seems to him will prove a more lucrative employment; but in nine cases out of ten it is a mistake. Look round you, and you will find among your acquaintances abundant verification of our assertion. Here is a young man who commenced life as mechanic, but from some cause imagined that he ought to have been a doctor; and after a hasty and shallow preparation, has taken up the saddle bags only to find that work is still work, and that his patients are no more profitable than his work-bench, and the occupation not a whit more agreeable.

Here are two young men, clerks; one of them is content, when his first term of service is over, to continue a clerk until he shall have saved enough to commence business on his own account; the other cannot wait, but starts without capital, and with a limited experience, and brings up, after a few years, in a court of insolvency, while his former comrade, by patient perseverance, comes out at last with a fortune. That young lawyer who became disheartened because briefs and cases did not crowd upon him while he was yet redolent of calf-bound volumes, and had small use for red tape, who concluded he had mistaken his calling, and so plunged into politics, finally settled down into the character of a meddling pettifogger, scrambling for his daily bread.

There is an honest farmer who has toiled a few years, got his farm paid for, but does not grow rich very rapidly as much for lack of contentment mingled with his industry as anything, though he is not aware of it—he hears the wonderful stories of California, and how fortunes may be had for the trouble of picking them up; mortgages his farm to raise money, goes away to the land of gold, and after many months of hard toil, comes home to commence again at the bottom of the hill for a more weary and less successful climbing up again.

Mark the men in every community who are notorious for ability, and equally notorious for never getting ahead, and you will usually find them to be those who will never stick to any one business long, but are always forsaking their occupations just when it begins to be profitable.

Young man, stick to your business. It may be you have mistaken your calling. If so, find it out as quick as possible, and change it, but don't let any uneasy desire to get along fast, or a dislike of your honest calling lead you to abandon it. Have some honest calling, and then stick to it; if you are sticking type, stick away at them; if you are selling oysters, keep on selling them; if you are at law, hold fast to that profession; pursue the business you have chosen, persistently, industriously, and hopefully, and if there is anything of you, it will appear and turn to account in that as well or better than in any other calling; only if you are a loafer, forsake that line of life as quickly as possible, for the longer you stick to it, the worse it will "stick" to you.

We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Logan Female Seminary, of the Methodist Protestant Conference of N. C., in Jamestown, on Tuesday the 16th day of December next. A full attendance is desired as important business will come before the Board.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
MISCELLANIES.
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE CATTLE SHOW—EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES IN HAMILTON SQUARE.—The Cattle Show of the American Institute at Hamilton Square closed yesterday, with the award of premiums. The most interesting feature of the Exhibition was the excellent riding of a lady, from New Utrecht, L. I., whose name we withheld, but who was entered on the books as "Di Vernon." No less than thirteen ladies were entered. "Di Vernon" was accompanied on horseback by her husband, and rode a fine cream-colored horse, in excellent style. The judges awarded to her three silver cups, valued at \$20 each. The aggregate amount of her premiums will thus be \$60.—*N. Y. Times, October 18.*

The accomplished "Di Vernon" participated in the Riding Match at the Exhibition of the Franklin County Agricultural Society in 1854, where her horsemanship was much admired and she took one of the highest premiums.—*Reposity & Transcript.*

Our readers will recognize "Di Vernon" as one of our stated Contributors. She is the daughter of James Arlington Bennet, whose system of Book-keeping is familiar to most of us. She is the talented lady of Robert Criswell Esq., author of a reply to Uncle Tom's Cabin—and is now interesting our readers with her Waifs from Sycamore Dale.

We neglected to acknowledge the receipt from our talented and accomplished lady friend Lottie Linwood—of a leaf from the great "Charter Oak." It shall ever be held, not only as a sacred relic of the past, but in remembrance of the fair and beautiful donor.

The Seaboard Agricultural Fair, held last week in Norfolk, was very largely attended. All the Hotels of Portsmouth and Norfolk, were crowded to over-flowing with strangers visiting the Fair. On Thursday 13th inst., the four Military Companies and the Webster Cadets of Portsmouth—the two Military Companies and the Cadets of Norfolk, together with the Cadets of Prof. Strange from Albemarle, visited the grounds—a flag was presented to the Norfolk Juniors by the Ladies of Murfreesboro'. It is estimated that there were from fifteen to twenty thousand persons on the grounds during the day.

"EXPERIMENT WITH A PIPE.—Compose a powder with one ounce of saltpetre, one ounce of cream of tartar, and one ounce of sulphur, pulverized singly, then mixed. Put a single grain of this powder into a tobacco-pipe, and when it takes fire it will produce a very loud report without breaking the pipe."

"CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—Dr. Blake recommends two drachms of alum, to be dissolved in seven drachms of sweet spirits of nitre; a piece of lint, or a small piece of sponge, to be dipped in the solution and applied to the tooth."

"STING OF A BEE.—Apply saleratus wet. It is said to be an excellent cure."

"EARACHE may be relieved by dropping a little sweet oil and laudanum, warm, into the ear, and applying hot salt in flannel bags, so as to keep the part constantly warm. For sore throat, a gargle of alum and water will frequently prove of relief at the early stage of the disease."

"TO REMOVE SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.—Lime, two ounces; carbonate of potash, four ounces; charcoal-powder, two drachms. Make up into a paste with warm water, and apply to the part, which must be previously shaved close. When completely dry, wash it off with warm water."

"TO MAKE GOOD INK.—Take one pound logwood, one gallon soft water, boil it one hour, add twenty-five grains bicarbonate of potash, stir a few minutes while over the fire, take it off, and when settled, strain it. This ink is bright jet black at first, flows beautifully from the pen, and is so indelible that even oxalic acid will not remove it from paper. No other ink will stand the test of oxalic acid. It is equally indelible on cloth."

NEW COURT HOUSE.—Last week was County Court, and we understand the committee on the New Court House failed to make any report.—Being very desirous the present shell should be removed, speedily removed from its very conspicuous position, we hope the committee have prosecuted their labors with all possible dispatch, and an omission to report well have no tendency to delay the work.

THE BLAND HOUSE.—This property was sold at public auction during last week for the sum of \$5,600. Isaac Thacker, Esq., bid it off.

Encourage Home Industry!! A Southern Literary JOURNAL. SECOND TO NONE IN THE UNION!!

Prospectus of the 2nd and Enlarged Volume of
THE TIMES;
A FIRST CLASS LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN GREENSBORO, N. C.,
By E. W. OGBURN, C. C. COLE & J. W. ALBRIGHT.

Being determined to present to the patronage of the SOUTH A LITERARY JOURNAL, second to none, we have secured the following array of talent as contributors to the columns of the *Times*:

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The reading matter will consist of Original Stories, History, Biography, Agriculture, Education, Poetry, and the News of the day. The paper contains no sectarianism, but will aim to enlighten, amuse, and inculcate sound moral principle. It will strive to be a mirror of the world around us. The Serials which we will present from time to time, and which are prepared at great expense, will be from the pens of the most gifted of the American Literature.

We have the pleasure of announcing the following highly interesting and instructive papers on hand and in preparation, to commence with the New Volume:

A History of the Common School System in N. C.
From its first introduction into the Legislature to the present time, with remarks on its past difficulties and present prospects, by Rev. C. H. Wiley, State Superintendent of Common Schools.

The History of the Male & Female Colleges
And High Schools, in North Carolina, the rise and progress of each, by the Presidents and Principals of the Institutions.

"The Mysterious Stranger; or, The Golden Key,"
A Union Story of Sixteen Chapters, pronounced by competent judges of most brilliant interest—to be donated as a New Year's Present to the "Times."

"MARIA HINTON; OR, PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE," and **"THE UN-FORTUNATE BELLE,"** two most interesting Stories, by Mrs. L. M. Hutchinson.

"RANDOM THOUGHTS; OR, CITY LIFE,"
A Serial of interesting History, as witnessed by our New York Corresponding Editor, W. R. Hunter.

To be followed by numerous other contributions of no less merit and interest. It shall be the sole aim of the Proprietors to make the *TIMES* as useful as well as welcome visitor to the home circle. It shall contain all the Foreign and Domestic news of the day, so condensed as to present the greatest possible amount of intelligence. The world shall be our text book. We now make our personal appeal to the citizens of North Carolina and the South. Will you not love home and home institutions enough to try us one year. Let us have

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Address, OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT, Greensboro, N. C.
Nov. 26, 1886.
* * * Editors, copying or noticing the above, will do us a great favor, and we will be pleased to return the Editorial courtesy.

PRIVATE CORNER.
CLAUDE:—We are much gratified at making your acquaintance, and hope it may grow into a fond attachment and result in mutual pleasure and good. We will be happy to hear from you at any time.

FLORENCE FAY:—We acknowledge the receipt of your last letter, but too late for this number. We know not how "Lord Curtius" will take it, but your beautiful copy (printers always love that) and your most excellent good sense (editors always love this) both together have produced about us some uneasy feelings or twitches sensations. We don't pretend to be versed in such matters, but if there is any witchery in the thing, we would be much obliged to some "Witch Doctor" to ease the "spell."

Moreover, if his Lordship don't talk more to the point and culminate matters soon, the year will be past and the harvest ended, and he will not be saved.

W. H. G.:—Much obliged for your last letter, its encouragements, good words and kind advice. We appreciate your remarks—have known their truths for some time, and hope you will see the effect soon. You labor under a misunderstanding, however, we think, in reference to Internal Improvements, as a slight examination of the past and a bird's eye view into the future, will plainly indicate.

COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL:—The November number of this quarterly has been received, in which was enclosed a private circular with request to publish an advertisement of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, for certain considerations; signed C. L. Derby. We were also requested to notice the Journal, provided it meets our approval. In order that this notice may not be construed into a tacit acknowledgment of an approval, we most positively aver to the contrary. We object to the circulation of the Journal as tending only to pervert the finer sensibilities of the intellect, and weaken the moral strength of the heart. We would blush to meet a copy around the family circle.

At a meeting of New Institute Division No. 233, S. of T. on Saturday night, Nov. 8th, 1886, the following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted by Bro. W. M. Campbell and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to remove from our midst the Rev. W. W. NESBITT, late a member of this Division, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Nesbitt, the Methodist Church has lost a zealous and faithful minister, this Division a true and steadfast friend of Temperance, and this community a gentleman whose high social qualities endeared him to the hearts of all.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with the relatives of the deceased, in their irreparable loss, yet the purity of his character, the uprightness of his conduct, and the fortitude with which he bore his last illness, afford us a confident hope that their loss is his gain.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our love and respect for our deceased brother, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

W. H. LILLY, R. S.

